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MARSHALL & MELHORN
FOUR SEAGATE, EIGHT FLOOR
TOLEDO, OH 43604

EXAMINER

ROSSI, JESSICA

3

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1733	

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DATE MAILED: 10/22/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/997,347	Applicant(s) MACLACHLAN, JULIA	
Examiner Jessica L. Rossi	Art Unit 1733	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.
- 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 17-21 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-16 and 22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 - 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
 - * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-16 and 22, drawn to a method for removing a selected portion of a functional coating, classified in class 250, subclass 492.1.
 - II. Claims 17-21, drawn to a substrate carrying a functional coating, classified in class 428, subclass 429.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

2. Inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case, since process steps get no weight in a product claim, the product could be made by another and materially different process such as one where the coating is removed by abrading and/or grinding.
3. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.
4. During a telephone conversation with Mr. Schurr on 2/23/03 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-16 and 22. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 17-21 are

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withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Specification/Claims

5. The use of the tradename "EXCIMER LAMP" (see US 6468599; column 5, line 30) has been noted in this application. It should be capitalized wherever it appears in the specification. In the claims, it should be replaced by the generic terminology of the tradename, as the components of the tradename are subject to change over time.

Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With respect to claims 1 and 15, the preamble recites removing a portion of a coating but the claimed process limitations fail to positively set forth a removing step. It is unclear as to whether or not contacting with UV light results in removal of the coating and therefore the skilled artisan cannot determine the metes and bounds of the claims. Applicants are asked to clarify. It is suggested to redraft these claims in a manner similar to that of claims 16 and 22.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 1-2, 5, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cole et al. (US 4617085).

With respect to claim 1, Cole is directed to a method for removing a selected portion (abstract; column 2, lines 10-11) of a functional organic coating from the surface of a semiconductor substrate (column 3, lines 25-26) by contacting the coating with short wavelength UV light (column 2, lines 12-14); it being noted wavelengths used are consistent with those disclosed and/or claimed by Applicant. The skilled artisan would have readily appreciated that the organic coatings taught by Cole (i.e. polymethylmethacrylate, polystyrene; column 2, line 40 – column 3, line 15) have hydrophobic properties.

Regarding claim 2, Cole teaches the substrate being glass (column 3, lines 26-27).

Regarding claim 5, Cole teaches the source of UV light being a laser (column 3, lines 47-48).

With respect to claim 15, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claim 1, except the dominant wavelength of the UV light. Cole teaches the wavelength must be below 300nm, such as 193nm (column 3, lines 47-49), which falls between 5-254nm.

10. Claims 1, 5, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Blum et al. (US 4568632).

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With respect to claim 1, Blum is directed to a method for removing a selected portion (column 4, lines 19-21) of a functional polyimide coating from the surface of a semiconductor substrate (column 3, lines 59-61; column 5, lines 16-17; column 6, lines 39-41) by contacting the coating with short wavelength UV light (column 3, lines 66-68; column 4, lines 15-18); it being noted wavelengths used are consistent with those disclosed and/or claimed by Applicant. The skilled artisan would have readily appreciated that polyimide coatings are organic and have hydrophobic properties.

Regarding claim 5, Blum teaches the source of UV light being a laser (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 3).

With respect to claim 15, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claim 1, except the dominant wavelength of the UV light. Blum teaches the wavelength must be below 220nm, such as 185nm or 193nm (column 4, line 67; column 5, line 1), which fall between 5-254nm.

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12. Claims 1-3, 5, 9-10, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Van Der Putten et al. (US 6316059).

With respect to claims 1 and 3, Van Der Putten is directed to a method for removing a selected portion (column 2, line 63) of a functional polysiloxane coating 3 from the surface of a

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substrate 1 (column 6, lines 24-25, 27, and 40-41) by contacting the coating with short wavelength UV light 9 (Figure 1b; column 3, lines 35-38; column 4, lines 43-52 and 63-67; column 6, line 39); it being noted wavelengths used are consistent with those disclosed and/or claimed by Applicant. The skilled artisan would have readily appreciated that polysiloxane (same coating disclosed by Applicants) is organic and has hydrophobic properties.

Regarding claim 2, Van Der Putten teaches the substrate being glass (column 6, line 14).

Regarding claim 5, Van Der Putten teaches the source of UV light being a laser (column 4, lines 63-67).

Regarding claim 9, Van Der Putten, like the present invention, teaches a polysiloxane coating on a glass substrate; therefore, skilled artisan would have appreciated a contact angle greater than 100°.

Regarding claim 10, Van Der Putten, like the present invention, teaches removing all of the coating from the glass substrate in selected areas by contacting the coating with UV light; therefore, the skilled artisan would have appreciated a contact angle less than 30° in these areas.

With respect to claim 15, all the limitations were addressed with respect to claim 1 above, except the dominant wavelength of the UV light. Blum teaches the wavelength can be 198nm, (column 4, line 67), which falls between 5-254nm.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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14. Claims 4, 8, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cole et al. and further in view of Kizaki et al. (US 5763892; provided in IDS).

Regarding claim 4, Applicants are directed to paragraph 9 above for a complete discussion of Cole. Cole is silent as to the source of UV light being an excimer lamp. It is known in the art to remove portions of an organic coating from a semiconductor substrate by contacting the coating with short wavelength UV light in a continuous or pulsed manner, wherein a lamp is used for continuous contact and a laser is used for pulsed contact, as taught by Blum (column 4, lines 64-66; column 5, lines 1-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to use a lamp for contacting the coating of Cole in a continuous manner because such is known in the art, as taught by Blum, and this allows for irradiation of large areas (Blum; column 5, lines 6-7). As for a particular type of lamp, selection of such would have been within purview of the skilled artisan depending on the desired wavelengths emitted. However, it would have been obvious to use an excimer lamp because such is known in the art for selectively removing portions of an organic coating from a semiconductor substrate by contacting the same with short wavelength UV light, as taught by Kizaki (column 1, lines 16-24; column 15, line 27 and 45-46 and 52).

With respect to claims 8 and 16, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claims 1 and 4, except the dominant wavelength of the UV light. Cole teaches the wavelength being less than 300 nm, such as 193nm (column 2, lines 12-14), while Kizaki teaches the wavelength irradiated from the excimer lamp being 172nm (column 15, line 27), which are all between 100-200 nm.

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15. Claims 4, 8, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blum et al. and further in view of Kizaki et al.

Regarding claim 4, Applicants are directed to paragraph 10 above for a complete discussion of Blum. Blum teaches a continuous or pulsed source of short wavelength UV light can be used to remove portions of the organic coating from the semiconductor substrate (column 4, lines 64-66), wherein a lamp is used for continuous contact and a laser is used for pulsed contact (column 4, lines 64-66; column 5, lines 1-17).

As for a particular type of lamp, selection of such would have been within purview of the skilled artisan depending on the desired wavelengths emitted. However, it would have been obvious to use an excimer lamp because such is known in the art for emitting short wavelength UV light for selectively removing portions of an organic coating from a semiconductor substrate, as taught by Kizaki (column 1, lines 16-24; column 15, line 27 and 45-46 and 52).

With respect to claims 8 and 16, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claims 1 and 4, except the dominant wavelength of the UV light. Blum teaches the wavelength being less than 220 nm, such as 185 or 193 nm (column 4, line 67; column 5, line 1), while Kizaki teaches the wavelength irradiated from the excimer lamp being 172nm (column 15, line 27), which are all between 100-200 nm.

16. Claims 6-7, 9-10, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cole et al.

Regarding claims 6-7, Applicants are directed to paragraph 1 above for a complete discussion of Cole. Cole teaches the wavelength being less than 300nm but is silent as to a specific range below this number. One reading the reference as a whole would have appreciated

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that criticality is only placed on the wavelength being less than 300nm and not on a particular wavelength or range of wavelengths below this number. Therefore, since example wavelengths given by Cole (column 3, lines 48-49) fall within the ranges claimed by the present invention, the skilled artisan would have been motivated to use the claimed ranges since only the expected results would have been achieved.

Regarding claim 9, the contact angle is a function of the type of coating and therefore the skilled artisan would have appreciated that the organic, hydrophobic coating of Cole would have a contact angle similar to that of the organic, hydrophobic coating of the present invention.

Regarding claim 10, the contact angle is now a function of the amount of coating removed and/or the type of substrate underneath. Like the present invention, Cole teaches removing most, if not all, of the coating from the surface of a glass substrate and therefore the skilled artisan would have appreciated the resulting contact angle being similar to that of the present invention.

Regarding claim 14, selection of a contact time would have been within purview of the skilled artisan depending on the type of coating, its thickness, the particular source of UV light, etc. However, the skilled artisan would have appreciated that Cole, like the present invention, is removing an organic, hydrophobic coating from a glass substrate using UV light sources (lamp, laser) and therefore would have expected contact times to be similar to that being claimed.

17. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blum et al. and further in view of Cole et al.

Regarding claim 2, Applicants are directed to paragraph 10 above, for a complete discussion of Blum. Blum teaches the substrate being used for a semiconductor (column 5, lines

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15-17) but is silent as to it being glass. Selection of a particular material would have been within purview of the skilled artisan. However, it would have been obvious to use glass because such is known in the art, as taught by Cole (column 3, lines 26-27).

18. Claims 6, 9-10, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blum et al.

Regarding claims 6, 9-10, and 14, Applicants are directed to paragraph 10 above for a complete discussion of Blum. Blum teaches the wavelength must be below 220 nm. Applicants are directed to paragraph 16 above.

19. Claims 6-7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Der Putten et al.

Regarding claims 6-7, Applicants are directed to paragraph 12 above for a complete discussion of Van Der Putten. Van Der Putten teaches wavelengths that fall within the claimed ranges (column 4, lines 47 and 67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to use the range of wavelengths claimed because only the expected results would have been achieved.

Regarding claim 14, selection of a contact time would have been within purview of the skilled artisan depending on the type of coating, its thickness, the particular source of UV light, etc. However, the skilled artisan would have appreciated that Van Der Putten, like the present invention, is removing an organic, hydrophobic coating from a glass substrate using UV light sources (lamp, laser) and therefore would have expected contact times to be similar to that being claimed.

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20. Claims 1, 3, 5-7, 9-15, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Curtze et al. (US 4543283) in view of Tweadey et al. (US 5131967).

With respect to claim 1, Curtze is directed to a windshield 10 comprising a glass substrate 12, an adhesive 16, an anti-lacerative sheet 14, and a functional coating (not shown) on the entire surface of the anti-lacerative sheet (Figure 2; column 4, lines 21-23; column 7, lines 8-10). The reference teaches the coating being silica-reinforced methyl-siloxane (column 8, lines 19-21), which the skilled artisan would have appreciated as being organic and hydrophobic. The reference also teaches removing peripheral portions of the coating from the anti-lacerative sheet before adhering a gasket thereto (column 7, lines 10-13; column 8, lines 21-24). However, the reference is silent as to how the coating is removed.

It is known in the windshield art to remove peripheral portions of a coating 18 from the surface of a substrate 12 by contacting the coating with short wavelength UV light, as taught by Tweadey (column 4, lines 1-3 and 63-67; column 5, lines 41-43 and 50-51). One reading the Curtze reference as whole would have appreciated that a particular coating removal method is not critical to the invention and therefore would have been motivated to use short wavelength UV light because such is known in the art, as taught by Tweadey, where this method is fast and efficient (Tweadey; column 2, lines 50-52).

Regarding claim 3, a particular type of siloxane coating would have been within purview of the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made depending on the particular function of the coating.

Regarding claim 5, Tweadey teaches the UV light source being a laser (column 5, lines 41-43).

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Regarding claims 6-7, Tweadey teaches wavelengths that fall within the claimed ranges (column 5, lines 50-52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to use the ranges of wavelengths claimed because only the expected results would have been achieved.

Regarding claim 9, the contact angle is a function of the type of coating and therefore the skilled artisan would have appreciated that the organic, hydrophobic coating of Curtze would have a contact angle similar to that of the organic, hydrophobic coating of the present invention.

Regarding claim 10, the skilled artisan would have appreciated that the contact angle after coating removal would be a function of the amount of coating removed and/or the type of substrate underneath.

Regarding claim 11, Curtze teaches applying a primer to the portions of the anti-lacerative sheet from which the coating was removed (column 7, lines 14-16 and 25-27).

Regarding claim 12, Curtze teaches bonding an elastomeric member 18 to the portions of the anti-lacerative sheet having the primer thereon (column 4, lines 40-44; column 7, lines 25-27).

Regarding claim 13, Curtze teaches the elastomeric member being a gasket (column 4, lines 40-44).

Regarding claim 14, selection of a contact time would have been within purview of the skilled artisan depending on the type of coating, its thickness, the particular source of UV light, etc.

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Regarding claim 15, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claim 1, except a dominant wavelength. Tweadey gives example wavelengths of 193nm and 248nm, which are between 5-254nm (column 5, lines 50-52).

With respect to claim 22, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claims 1 and 11-12, except applying an adhesive to the primer and bringing the elastomeric member into contact with the adhesive. Curtze teaches applying an adhesive (second primer; column 7, lines 28-30 and 36-37) to the primer and bringing the elastomeric member into contact with the adhesive.

21. Claims 4, 8, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Curtze et al. and Tweadey et al. and further in view of the collective teachings of Blum et al. and Kizaki et al.

Regarding claim 4, Applicants are directed to paragraph 20 above for a complete discussion of Curtze and Tweadey. Curtze in view of Tweadey is silent as to the UV light source being an excimer lamp. It is known to remove portions of an organic, hydrophobic coating from a substrate by contacting the coating with short wavelength UV light in a continuous or pulsed manner, wherein a lamp is used for continuous contact and a laser is used for pulsed contact, as taught by Blum (column 4, lines 64-66; column 5, lines 1-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to use a lamp for contacting the coating of Curtze in a continuous manner as an alternative to the laser because such is known, as taught by Blum, and this allows for irradiation of large areas (Blum; column 5, lines 6-7).

As for a particular type of lamp, selection of such would have been within purview of the skilled artisan depending on the desired wavelengths emitted. However, it would have been

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obvious to use an excimer lamp because such is known for emitting short wavelength UV light for selectively removing portions of an organic coating from a substrate, as taught by Kizaki (column 1, lines 16-24; column 15, line 27 and 45-46 and 52).

With respect to claims 8 and 16, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claims 1 and 4, except the dominant wavelength of the UV light. Kizaki teaches the wavelength irradiated from the excimer lamp being 172nm (column 15, line 27), which is between 100-200 nm.

22. Claims 1, 2-3, 5-7, 9-10, and 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartig et al. (US 2003/0024180) in view of Anderson et al. (US 2001/0031365), and Tweadey et al.

With respect to claim 1, Hartig is directed to a glazing, useable as a windshield, comprising a glass substrate 10 having a hydrophobic water-repellant exterior functional coating 20, which is applied to the entire surface of the glass and then removed from the peripheral portions thereof (Figure 5; [0011]; [0014], [0047], [0052]). The reference is silent as to the hydrophobic coating being organic and removing the portions of the coating using short wavelength UV light.

It is known in the art to coat the exterior surface of a windshield with a hydrophobic organic layer that repels water, as taught by Anderson. Therefore, it would have been obvious to use an organic material for the hydrophobic, water-repellant coating of Hartig because such is known in the art, as taught by Anderson, where only the expected results of good water-repellency would have been achieved.

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It is known in the windshield art to remove peripheral portions of a coating 18 from the surface of a glass substrate 12 by contacting the coating with short wavelength UV light, as taught by Tweadey (column 4, lines 1-3 and 63-67; column 5, lines 41-43 and 50-51). One reading the Hartig reference as whole would have appreciated that a particular coating removal method is not critical to the invention (last sentence of [0078]) and therefore would have been motivated to use short wavelength UV light because such is known in the art, as taught by Tweadey, and this method is fast and efficient (Tweadey; column 2, lines 50-52).

Regarding claim 2, Hartig teaches a glass substrate ([0041]).

Regarding claim 3, one reading the Hartig reference as a whole would have appreciated that no criticality is placed on the type of coating and therefore selection of a particular type of coating would have been within purview of the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made depending on the intended function thereof.

Regarding claim 5, Tweadey teaches the UV light source being a laser (column 5, lines 41-43).

Regarding claims 6-7, Tweadey teaches wavelengths that fall within the claimed ranges (column 5, lines 50-52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to use wavelengths in the ranges claimed because only the expected results would have been achieved.

Regarding claim 9, the contact angle is a function of the type of coating and therefore the skilled artisan would have appreciated that the organic, hydrophobic coating of Hartig would have a contact angle similar to that of the organic, hydrophobic coating of the present invention.

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Regarding claim 10, the skilled artisan would have appreciated that the contact angle after coating removal would be a function of the amount of coating removed and/or the type of substrate underneath.

Regarding claim 14, selection of a contact time would have been within purview of the skilled artisan depending on the type of coating, its thickness, the particular source of UV light, etc. However, the skilled artisan would have appreciated that Hartig in view of Tweadey, like the present invention, is removing an organic, hydrophobic coating from a glass substrate using a UV light source and therefore would have expected contact times to be similar to that being claimed.

Regarding claim 15, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claim 1, except a dominant wavelength. Tweadey gives example wavelengths of 193nm and 248nm, which are between 5-254nm (column 5, lines 50-52).

23. Claims 4, 8, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartig et al., Anderson et al., and Tweadey et al., and further in view of Kizaki et al.

Regarding claim 4, Applicants are directed to paragraph 22 above for a complete discussion of Hartig, Anderson, and Tweadey. Hartig in view of Tweadey is silent as to the UV light source being an excimer lamp. It is known to remove portions of an organic, hydrophobic coating from a substrate by contacting the coating with short wavelength UV light in a continuous or pulsed manner, wherein a lamp is used for continuous contact and a laser is used for pulsed contact, as taught by Blum (column 4, lines 64-66; column 5, lines 1-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to use a lamp for contacting the coating of Hartig in a continuous manner as an alternative to the laser

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because such is known, as taught by Blum, and this allows for irradiation of large areas (Blum; column 5, lines 6-7).

As for a particular type of lamp, selection of such would have been within purview of the skilled artisan depending on the desired wavelengths emitted. However, it would have been obvious to use an excimer lamp because such is known for emitting short wavelength UV light for selectively removing portions of an organic coating from a substrate, as taught by Kizaki (column 1, lines 16-24; column 15, line 27 and 45-46 and 52).

With respect to claims 8 and 16, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claims 1 and 4, except the dominant wavelength of the UV light. Kizaki teaches the wavelength irradiated from the excimer lamp being 172nm (column 15, line 27), which is between 100-200 nm.

24. Claims 11-13 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartig et al., Anderson et al., and Tweadey et al., and further in view of Curtze et al.

Regarding claims 11-13, Applicants are directed to paragraph 22 above for a complete discussion of Hartig, Anderson, and Tweadey. Hartig teaches positioning a gasket (not shown) between a portion of the glass, from which the coating was removed, and a portion of a frame 50 (Figure 5; p. 6, [0060]). However, the reference is silent as to applying a primer to this portion of the glass before positioning the gasket and the gasket being elastomeric.

It is known in the art to remove a portion of a coating from the periphery of a substrate so that primer can be applied to this area to facilitate bonding of an elastomeric gasket thereto, as taught by Curtze (see paragraph 20 above). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to apply a primer to the coating-free portions of the

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substrate of Hartig before positioning the gasket because such is known in the art, as taught by Curtze, where this provides a good seal between the gasket and substrate. It would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to use an elastomeric gasket for that of Hartig because such is known in the art, as taught by Curtze, wherein such material prevents any damage (i.e. scratching) to the glass.

With respect to claim 22, all the limitations were addressed above with respect to claims 1 and 11-12, except applying an adhesive to the primer and bringing the elastomeric member into contact with the adhesive. Curtze teaches applying an adhesive (second primer; column 7, lines 28-30 and 36-37) to the primer and bringing the elastomeric member into contact with the adhesive.

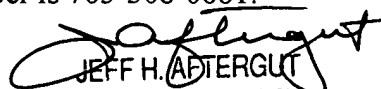
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Jessica L. Rossi** whose telephone number is **703-305-5419** (571-272-1223 come mid December). The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00-5:30) First Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard D. Crispino can be reached on 703-308-3853. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

Jessica L. Rossi
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1733



JEFF H. APTER
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1300